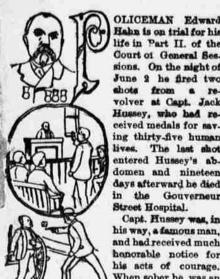
PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

JACK HUSSEY'S MURDERER.

POLICEMAN HAHN FACES A JURY IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Story of the Meeting After the Pelice Pients Which Began with Drinks and Ended with Piatol Shots-The Brave Old Lifesaver's Last Fight Against Beath-Col. Fellows Speaks for the Presecution,



Habn is on trial for his life in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. On the night of June 2 he fired two shots from a revolver at Capt. Jack Hossey, who had received medals for saving thirty-five human lives. The last shot entered Hussey's abdomen and nineteer days afterward he died in the Gouverneur

Street Hospital. Capt. Hussey was, in his way, a famous man, and had received much honorable notice for his acts of courage. When sober he was an

off-hand, rough old fel-

low, but quite good-

natured. But when he had been drinking, he was morose.

On June 2 he had worked all day at Castle Garden. Policeman Hahn, who was a bartender prior to his appointment on the force a year before, is a stalwart, good-looking German young man, with

good-looking German young man, with a black mustache and hair and a pink and white complexion. He had been enjoying "a day off" at the policeman's picnic, June 2, and when he met Jack Hussey at the saloon of the cast side poet, Goehegan, that evening, he was, according to the accounts of the fraguenters of the place, flushed with drink, He and Capt. Hussey drank together, and a little later were leaning over the bar at McEvoy's, at the corner of Jackson and Cherry streets.

McEvoy's, at the corner of Jackson and Cherry streets.

Hahn was growing quarrelsome, and presently, because the doughty Captain refused to drink again, the guardian of the public peace called him an "old stuff," Capt. Hussoy retorted by saying: "Oh, go away. You're only a boy policeman." Then Hussey left the saloon and started for his home on Jackson street.

Hahn followed and, as he emerged on the street, drew a revolver and fired at the retreating form of the man who represented 35 lives. The first shot missed its burly mark but, as old Jack turned, a second shot entered his abdomen.

A policeman arrested Hahn, while friends accompanied the obstinate old life saver, who missited on walking to his home. From home he walked three blocks to the Gouverneur Street Hospital, and there his wound was found to be such that the operation of laporotomy was the only thing that could save his life.

The last struggle in which the brave Jack

ctomy was the only thing that could save also life.

The last struggle in which the brave Jack Hussey engaged to save a human life went against him, and on June 21 he died.

Policeman Hahn was indicted for murder in the first degree. The work of selecting jurors began before Judge Cowing last Friday, and of the fifty citizens who have been examined as to their qualifications for jury duty eleven were in the jury-box when court duty eleven were in the jury-box when court opened this morning.

Col. John R. Fellows conducts the exam-

ination of proposed jurors on behalf of the

After five conscientious men, one deaf man and three with opinious had been excused. Sands B. Gorham, a broke, at No. 32 Broad

Sands B. Gorham, a broke, at No. 32 Broad street, was selected for the vacant seat and Col. Fellows for the prosecution and Counselor Howe for the defense said that they were satisfied with the jury. Then, at 11.55 o'clock the jury was sworn.

Col. Fellows addressed the jury. He said that prior to June 2 there had been a well-known man named Jack Hussey in this city. He had occupied a humble position at Castle Garden as a messenger. He had saved many lives from drowning, and had thus become famous.

Garden as a messenger. He had saved many lives from drowning, and had thus become famous.

Edward Hahn had been a little over a year a member of the police force. The police force are for the protection of the lives and personal property of citizens. They are clothed in a uniform which is the badge of responsibility. If they abuse their power they should be punished. All the power and majesty of our law is back of them. How serious is it then, if instead of protecting a citizen the policeman assails him.

The story of the killing of Jack Hussey was related by the prosecution. Speaking of the police pionic, Col. Fellows said: "I think it may not be out of place for me to say here that probably the policemen's picnic is a thing of the past, and will never occur again. The cause of the quarrel which resulted in the shooting, Col. Fellows related as follows: "The deceased and the defendant drank together at several bars. It will be shown, I think, that Hussey drank whiskey and the defendant beer. The barkeeper naturally set on the bar that which was easiest to get, and Hussey poured out his whiskey, while the barkeeper drew Hahn's beer and, there being some delay, Hussey drank his whiskey before the beer was set before Hahn. Hahn objected to this and called Hussey a name. Words followed and Hahn went out, leaving his beer untouched. Outside he looked through the screen door and said: "Now come out!" Hussey laughed at this and Hahn fired a shot from his pistol in the air.

Col. Fellows had talked in a quiet, man-to-man tone of voice, and at this point he held up a révolver and snapped the trigger with thrilling effect.

After Hahn's remark Hussey went out and was shot, as stated.

"A policeman, off duty and non-uniformad" said Go! Estlews it here

After Hahn's remark Hussey went out and was shot, as stated.

"A policeman, off duty and non-uniformed," said Col. Fellows, "has no right to stand about bandying words. Jack Hussey was a life saver, not a life taker. When Hahn thrust the muzzle of this revolver through that screen door at the salcon he performed the part of the bully. Edward Hahn is not here as a policeman, but his character as such must come in as an element in the case. If the act of the police at Union plazs Saturday night was not justified, and it does not seem to have been right, then the assault was much more serious, because it was committed by the law-guarding force of the city. If you justify this killing, you say that Edward Hahn is a good enough policeman for this city yet."

Sergt, Thomas Lancer, of the Twelfth Precinct, was the first witness called by the prosecution. He testified that Hahn, when brought before him after the shooting, said, "I have shot Capt. Hussey," and then, pointing to the table, added, "and that is the pistel I did it with."

Q. What happened at the Gouvernour Street Hospital?

A Officer Pressey and I would be a supplemental.

Hahn there. The doctor, an attendant and I stood by a bed on which Hussey was laid, atd I asked Hussey."

"One moment!" interrupted Lawyer Howe. "I object. I wish to make a preliminary examination here. Where was Hahn when you talked with Hussey?"

"He was behind a screen at the foot of the bed and I saked him to come out."

Then Mr. Howe made the examination very unique by running to one of the court-room

Then Mr. Howe made the examination very unique by running to one of the court-room windows, behind the jury-box, to ask if the screen was as thick or thicker than the slatted blind. It having been settled to the satisfaction of Judge Cowing that the screen was not heavy enough to cut off the sound of the Sergeant's voice from Hahn, he admitted the conversation between the witness and Hussey in which Hussy said a policeman whose name he did not know had shot him, and then recognized Hahn, who came from behind the acreen, as the one.

A recess was taken at this point.

THE REV. DECKER DEPOSED.

A Church Committee Finds the Greenport Stories to be True.

The Rev. B. H. Decker, the story of whose escapades in Greenport, L. I., followed him to his new charge, the East Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was publicly dropped from the church roll of membership yester-

The formal notice to the congregation declaring that Mr. Decker is no longer a member of the Congregational Church was read ber of the Congregational Church was read by Secretary Hartney, and briefly stated that their late pastor had been accused of gross improprieties by the public press, and that the Society had appointed a committee to examine into the truth of the allegations. The Rev. Mr. Decker had meanwhile tendered his resignation as pastor, which was accepted by the members of the church on an understanding that, as Mr. Decker had not been regularly installed, he could not be driven out.

The resignation did not deter the Trustees from pursuing their investigation into the alleged acts of indiscretion, however, and a special committee was sent to Greenpoint to

rom pursuing their investigation into the alleged acts of indiscretion, however, and a special committee was sent to Greenpoint to learn the truth regarding the accusations made against their former pastor.

It was found that Mr. Decker while a preacher in Greenport, and after he occupied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, had met a young woman clandestinely, had taken midnight drives with her and in various ways had behaved in such a manner as seriously to compromise his good name.

Mr. Decker, in the face of evidence pointing to his guilt, insisted that his conduct towards the woman had been only that of a pastor, who had been the means of converting her from Methodism to Congregationalism, and a friend who desired to aid her in straightening the tangels into which her estate had fallen. He denounced his accusers as blackmailers and he defied them to show that he was recreased to the high trust his duties as a Christian minister imposed upon lim.

The committee from the Fast Congrega-

ties as a Christian minister imposed upon him.

The committee from the East Congregational Church Society were surprised at the evidences of Mr. Decker's misconduct; saw letters—he had addressed the woman as "My dear wife"—and returned to Brooklyn convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that their former pastor was no longer fit to be a member of their society or to partake of communion in their church.

The trustees held a meeting on Friday night, at which Mr. Decker was present, and when the committee read their report Mr. Decker burst into tears and freely and fully confessed his guilt.

## KNOCKED OUT BY QUESTIONS.

Wholesle Removals of Clerks Looked For in the Custom-House.

There is to be a wholesale removal of clerks at the Custom-House within a few days. The recent examination of subordinates in class meand, or \$1,400 clerkships, for promotion to \$1,600 places in the Liquidating Bureau, shows that a large proportion of the clerks are deficient in knowledge of actual office ousiness. The clerks who examination are those appointed to office since the Civil-Service law went into effect.

since the Civil-Service law went into effect.

Here are some of the ten questions asked attaches in the recent examination for qualification and promotion:

What is understood by the Government "fiscal year?" "What means are taken to insure the lawful landing of foreign cargoes and to verify the regular entry of the merchandise?" What is the use of a "general order store" and what of the "public store?" What is meant by "export for benefit of drawback"? What is a "cartified refund"? Define "excess of duty." "additional duty" and "penal duty." Name five commodities upon which the largest amount of duty is collected.

Many of the clerks declined to answer these questions, although the information should be at the fingers' ends of men at all familiar with the duties of their bureau.

A clerk appointed in 1876 answered only one of the ten questions. Another clerk, who has been employed in the Custom-House since 1878, refused to answer the simplest questions in arithmetic. Ten clerks appointed in 1878 dodged twenty-five questions. Clerks appointed in 1886 and 1886 passed an average examination of 92 per cent.

About seventy-five clerks will lose their

appointed in 1880 and 1880 passed an average examination of 92 per cent. About seventy-five clorks will lose their positions on account of the examination. Their successors will be selected from per-Their successors will be selected from persons now on the civil-service eligible list.

The following sterks have been promoted from class 2 to class 3 with an increase of \$200 per annum in their salaries: John J. Viele, William B. Hunter, Arthur T. Delaney, Thomas B. McLoughlin, Edward Bonsale and Daniel O. Sprague.

MR. BARROWS SUED BY MISS BAKER.

She Says He . Promised to Marry Her, but Wedded Another Girl.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- William G. Bar rows was arrested here to-day upon an order sened in an action for breach of promise brought by Fannie J. Baker, of Granville

Washington County. Bail was fixed at \$1,500, and was promptly furnished by two wealthy friends of the defendant in this city.

Barrows came here some months ago and secured a responsible position with the Carlton Furnace Company. He was a prominent Methodist in Granville, and was known as one of the most fervent exporters in Wash. methodist in Granville, and was known as one of the most fervent exhorters in Wash-ington County. Yast June he married Miss Eunice Buckly, a girl of some means. The promise to Miss Baker is alleged to have been made two years ago.

Henry George Off for Cohoes Henry George was caught on the fly by a reporter for THE EVENING WORLD this forenoon just as the land-tax apostle was run-ning to catch a New York Central train. Mr. George said he was bound for Cohoes, where he speaks to-night.

Q. What happened at the Gouvernour Street has a larger cale than all other langue added together. Hospital? A. Officer Dessey and I tooks Tork. Rocketter, near State Co. 18 Warren etc., Rev.

A CLUE FOR THE DETECTIVES.

LILLIE HOYLES MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT WEBSTER, MASS., MAY BE SOLVED.

What Mr. Wilson Saw Late One Night in the Quiet Viliage of Woodstock, Conn.—Dis-ciosures Made to an "Evening World" Reporter—The Police Notified—Mr. Clarence Bowen's Story of the Great Mystery.



was found in an old corn-crib beside the road which leads from Webster to Oxford. Newspaper reporters have worked long and industriously to find out where the girl met her death and at whose hands-all without avail. The slightest clews have been eagerly grasped, but thus far none

Certain disclosures have come into possession of THE EVENING WORLD and have been given to the police which, it is thought, will put the proper authorities on the right track and enable them to lift the veil which now shrouds the sad affair.

WEBSTER'S SENSATION. It will be recalled that on the night of Sept. I Lillie Hoyle, a pretty young waitress, left her home in Webster, and her disappearance at once created a sensation. A few days later her body was discovered in an old shed a few miles beyond Webster, beside the road to Oxford. The besides, beside the road to oxford. The besides, front and rear having long since decayed and fallen to the earth, the front being saveral inches lower than the rear. This improvished charnel house sets back about thirty-five feet from a muchtravelled highway from Webster to Oxford. The opening to the crib ruins is 4 feet 11 inches wide, and 3 feet 5 inches in height. The grass from the entrance for several feet toward the street elsariy indicated when first inspected that the body had been ruthlessly dragged over the green sward. When the body was placed where it was found the roof was boarded and shingled to the ground, but when the body was removed it was necessary to tear away the side of the roof shown in the cut. In the northeast corner, furthest from the entrance, which is now fully exposed to view, are two rafters lying upon the ground. They are less than fourteen inches apart, and into this aperture the body was crowded.

Careful scrutiny of the accomyanying illustration will show that one of the roof supports has been cut. This timber passed from her home in Webster, and her disappearance

Careful scrutiny of the accomyanying illustration will show that one of the roof supports has been cut. This timber passed from the outer rafter to the ridgepole. Between this support and the inner rafter was a space of eight inches, and through this narrow limit the body was pressed, great force being necessary in order to crowd it into the spot where it was left.

This discovery caused the wildest excite.

This discovery caused the wildest excite-This discovery caused the wildest excita-ment in the vicinity, and one theory after an-other was advanced and dissolved. Several persons were suspected of knowing some-thing about the girl's death, but each has proved himself guiltless. Prof. Woods, of Harvard College, has declared that the girl was chiproformed to death as chloroformed to death.

A MYSTERIOUS CARRIAGE AT MIDNIGHT. The theory now is that Lillie Hoyle left her home by appointment on the fatal night, and the persons who caused her death and who, frightened at their work, left the body where it was found. In less than a month from the night of the murder Lillie would have become a mother. That is firmly established. Medical aid was invoked and the critical hour was hastened. It is asserted in Webster that on the night of Sept. 1, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a horse attached to a carriage was driven very rapidly through the town, and it has been traced to a point about half a mile out. Here the trail ends, but the course followed by the driver is almost at right angles to the road on which the body was found, two and a half miles further on.

The picture below shows the house in which the murdered girl earned her livelihood and in which she lived. The house is situated upon the principal thoroughfare of Webster, and is in the very heart of the village. The centre door is the entrance to the restaurant of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, with whom Lillie had worked as waitress for four years.

Among the passengers who boarded the New York and New England express at Putnan, Conn., yesterday afternoon, was Mr. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, son of Hon. Henry C. Bowen, of Woodstock, Conn., and a member of the editorial staff of the Independent. Coming, as it does, from a gentleman of such excellent judgment, told to a coterie of his personal friends, which included Mr. E. H. Goff, of Boston, Mr. Bowen's story commands attention. He said: "I think I have found a clew to the Lillie Hoyle murder, and while I dislike to figure in a case so notorious, I beneve it my duty to make public the facts in my possession. A friend of mine in Woodstock.—Mr. Wilson— The theory now is that Lillie Hoyle left her ous, I believe it my duty to make public the facts in my possession. A friend of mine in Woodstock—Mr. Wilson— came to me yesterday morning, saying that he had something on his mind which troubled him. In answer to a question, he troubled him. In answer to a question, he stated that it was a circumstance which he believed would throw some light on the Lillie Hoyle matter. He then gave me a detailed account of how, on a night which he thinks was Sept. 1, about 10.30 o'clock, he was overtaken in Woodstock by a carriage which contained two men and two women, and which was drawn by one horse. As the carriage was passing by one of the men jumped out and asked Wilson where a hotel could be found which would accommodate a party who were looking for a place of rendezvous. Wilson at the time was puzzled, and not catching the drift of the question, directed the man to the hostelry at West Woodstock.

Woodstock. A WOMAN'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

"At this point Wilson noticed that one of the women was in great distress and was meaning. The man asked how far it was to the hotel, and upon Wilson answering that the distance was a little more than three miles, the woman said, between her cries of pain: Oh, I cannot go three miles further.' The stranger got into the carriage and away the quartette sped towards West Wood-work. Wilson believes the girl was Lillie Hoyle, and that her companions were her Hoyle, and that her companions were her lover, a doctor and a midwife. He also redites a conversation had a few days ago with the landlord of the West Woodstock Hotel, which I think it would be unwise

to print until the clue is thoroughly investigated. Wilson knows everybody and every team in and around Woodstock, but these people nor the team he had never seen before. My theory is that, perhaps at the hotel, perhaps before they reached the hotel, chloroform was administered to relieve the pains of the poor girl, and when it was found that she was dead the party drove back to Webster and left the body in the old corn-crib.

"Prof. Woods, of Harvard College, has stated that the girl was killed by chloroform. It is probable she had been using severe internal medicines and the critical hour was near at hand when the party overtook Wilson. Woodstock, you know, is a quiet place and such an incident, occurring at the time it did, was well calculated to make an impression on a man's mind. I did not have time to get all the details in Mr. Wilson's possession, but I propose to look into the matter carefully. Of course there may be no foundation for the suspicion, but to my mind no stronger clew has yet been presented."

AN INVESTIGATION IMPERATIVE.

AN INVESTIGATION IMPERATIVE. AN INVESTIGATION IMPERATIVE.

Two of Mr. Bowen's listeners were prominent Brooklyn physicians, both of whom expressed themselves as convinced that an investigation of Mr. Wilson's story would prove of great value in bringing to light the persons who were concerned in causing the death of pretty Lillie Hoyle. Scientifically the links in the chain of evidence were perfect.

fect.
Mr. Toff, who has followed the case closely, thought the clew of great value and stated that he intended to take measures to have it quickly investigated.

THISTLE PREPARING TO SAIL AWAY.

Her Racing Rig Making Way for the Smaller Sails She Wore Over.

Preparations are being made to-day by Capt, Barr and the crew of the Scotch cutter Thistle to get their pet ready for sea and the return voyage to Scotland. The racing rigsails and spars is being removed and stowed away and will be replaced by the jury-rig with which the beauty was clothed when she sailed into New York harbor intent on wresting a great victory from the yachtsmen of

ing a great victory from the yachtsmen of America.

The syndicate which owns the boat has no doubt of a good market for her on the other side, but is willing to sell her here to be rid of the bother of taking her scross the water.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Designer Geo. L. Watson, and Secretary William York, of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, will sail on the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome on Wednesday.

As soon as the cutter is ready she will spread her clipped wings for the homeward flight. This Mr. Bell and Designer Watson expect will be the latter part of the week, and the contemplated voyage will be foregone only in the event of the purchase of the cutter by some American yachtsman. Up to Saturday no proposition for purchase had been left at the Anchor Line office, and there is left hardly a week for any one contemplating the possession of the handsome and fleet Thistle in which to make up his mind.

SENSATION IN BOSTON LABOR CIRCLES. President Biggs, of the Central Labor Union

Becomes an Anarchist. (SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) Boston, Oct. 10 .- At the close of the first public meeting of the Anarchist Club, held esterday in this city, D. H. Biggs, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, State Organizer of the Henry George party for Eastern Massachusetts and one of the most prominent labor reformers in this section, signed the constitution of the Anarchist Club, thus becoming a member, and will hereafter actively connect himself with its

work.
Mr. Biggs was formerly a State Socialist, but was converted from that belief by reading Herbert Spencer's works, in which he claims to have found the seeds which have now borne Anarchistic fruit.

and Labor Club and the Anti-Poverty Society, and cause no small sensation in labor

circles generally.

Mr. Biggs surprised the Central Labor Union yesterday by resigning the office of President, and it is rumored that he will promptly take similar action regarding his position as State Organizer for the George party.

## A POST-OFFICE BURNED

incendiaries at Work in a New Jersey VIL lage-Fighting the Flames.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]
BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 10.—At 10.80 clock last night Chief Engineer Smith, of the steamer Martha Stevens, upon returning to his boat, discovered Hodge's grocery store in Bloomington to be on fire. An alarm was quickly sent out, and in a few minutes a hundred men were fighting the flames with buckets and palls, there being no fire department in the place. The flames gained headway in spite of all efforts to control them, and spread to a double frame house adjoining the store, and in an hour both buildings were in ashes. The two buildings belonged to the Israel Codington estate. F.R. Hodge, one of the executors, kept the store and postoffice in the corner building.

This is the second time within two weeks that the post-office has been on fire from supposed incendiary origin. The total loss is estimated at \$5,000; fully insured. to his boat, discovered Hodge's grocery store

LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE CONSTANCE.

An Austrian Steamer Runs Down a Bavarian Steamer With Fatal Results.

VIENNA, Oct. 10 .- The Austrian steamer Hapsburg yesterday collided with and sunk a Bavarian steamer on Lake Constance, Many persons in the cabin were drowned, but the exact number is as yet unknown. Two bodies have been recovered, while divers are still working at the scene of the disaster.

Smothered by Gas.

Max Henn, aged twenty, registered at Robert Ernest's Hotel, 127 West street, on Sunday evening. This morning he was found lying in his bed dead, with the gas turned on.
The boy warned him last night to turn the
gas off. Coroner Nugent took his effects—
two pairs of trousers, an alarm clock set for
5.30, a razor, a pistol, and \$3.11 in cash.

Cleveland on the Way to St. Paul. Madison, Wis., Oct. 10.-President Cleveland and party left here at 8 o'clock this morning for La Crosse where, after winessing the parade, which will last about half an hour, the party will resume the journey and reach St. Paul about 5.30 this afternoon.

THE CELEBRATED APPETITE NATURAL Mineral spring discovered at Pariss, Monroe County, N. Y., named set because these drinking the water are made hungr and rebesed quickly of the pains of Dysperies, is now being analysed by Frit. C. F. (Bandler, F. H. D., Columbia Collage, and will be architect at the American Institute Fair, with headquarters, 26 Warren Ch., New York. THE UNION SQUARE CLUBBING

DEMANDED.

Against the City-Superintendent Murray to Consult With the Police Commissioners Belief at Police Headquarters that Capt. Reilly Will Not Be Tried.

on Saturday night.

He said that he had given the matter much thought and had called upon Capt. Reilly for a full and complete report of the occurrence and when he had read port of the occurrence it he would take acthe matter to the Police Commissioners for their action. The custom governing trials of K police captains is for

the Commissioners to formulate the charges subject to the advice of the Corporation Counsel, after which the Superintendent is conser which the Superintendent is consulted and a day is set for trial. All the inspectors of police, including Henry V. Steers, who is in command of the Nineteenth Precinct, were at headquarters very early this morning, awaiting the action of Superintendent Murray. No one believes, however, that Capt. Reilly will be put on trial.

however, that Capt. Reilly will be put on trial.

Capt. Reilly's report sets forth that, with 100 picked men, he attended the mass-meeting of the Socialista. He stationed his force near the Everett House and stood by them awaiting results. The meeting was organized at different places, including the plaza house balcony, which was not included in the permit, but he stretched a point and permitted the speakers to make their inflammatory speeches. The crowd in Union Square was large and in the main very orderly until a number of men concentrated near the main platform and began shouting very loudly: "George, George, Henry George," modelled after the historic Blaine battle-cry of 1884.

Enoch K. Thomas, a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Labor

Enoch K. Thomas, a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Labor party, called upon Capt. Reilly, so the latter reports, and requested that this band of infiant and the cease disturbing the meeting, and solecting twenty men, Capt. Reilly started for the scene of turmell, intending to use all lawful means in preserving the peace. He did not assume a belligerent attitude, did not draw his club and had no intention, he declared, of assaulting any person. He proposed to make an example of the first person that interfered with the speakers by an arclared, of assaulting any person. He proposed to make an example of the first person that interfered with the speakers by an arrest and was greatly surprised by a general stampede of the crowd. Turning around, he was startled to see the eighty policemen he had left at the Everett House, pursuing the crowd with their clubs, which they were using with great force and with an evident determination to break up the meeting. At this juncture, Capt. Reilly reports, he was confronted by Police Commissioner Voorhis, pale and excited, who exclaimed:

"Capt. Reilly, in God's name, what does this mean?"

this mean ? now borne Anarchistic fruit.

So important an accession to the ranks of the Anarchists from the Henry George ranks will carry consternation into the local Land orders for an attack, and he and Mr. orders for an attack, and he and Mr. Voorhis used their utmost exertions to check the rash movement of the now infuriated police, but they were powerless, and the meeting had been dispersed before the officers returned to their posts. The Captain assumes all the responsibility for the action of his men, explaining that while it is true that they made the unfortunate attack upon the crowd without any direct orders from him they may have been misled by his hasty departure with twenty men on account of his failure to tell them to remain where they were subject to further orders. For the part he took in the matter, the Captain says in his report, he expects to be held accountable and he awaits the decision of the Superintendent.

tendent.
What Supt. Murray will do is not known,
What Supt. Murray will do is not known, but the general impression at Police Head-quarters is that he will decline to prefer charges against Capt. Reilly or to recommend that such severe measures be resorted to. The Law Committee appointed to obtain redress for the police outrage at Saturday's

redress for the police outrage at Saturday's meeting is prepared to take prompt and energetic action. Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman has all the affidavits before him, and has notified his colleagues. Edward Goldsmith. Daniel S. Jacobs, Hugo Vogt and Edward W. Searing, to meet at his office, No. 28 Nassau street, late this afternoon. When asked as to the specific measures which the committee would take, Mr. Wakeman said:

"We shall first of all proceed against Capt, Reilly. We shall demand his dismissal from the force, as the fine of thirty days' pay which is the only alternative punishment in the

the force, as the fine of thirty days' pay which is the only alternative punishment in the power of the Police Board to inflict is too light a punishment for the offense. We concede that Capt. Reilly gave no order to his men to attack the audience, but that does not mitigate the enormity of his offense. When he took the small squad of twenty men to scatter the George disturbers he ought to have given specific instructions to the other eighty to stand fast until otherwise ordered. His failure to do that is proof of his incompetence for the position of police captain armed with the great power of that office.

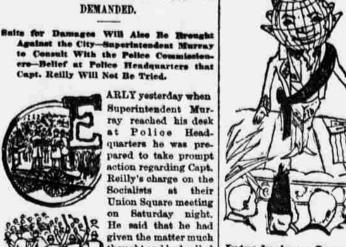
"Then we shall bring civil suits against

that office.

"Then we shall bring civil suits against the city in the name of Thiede, Stover, Goldsmith, Jablonowski, Strauss, Sachszewsky and others who were clubbed and maimed by the police. We may not be able to mention the assailing policemen by name, as the attack was so general that the identification of individuals is next to impressible. But such then tigestion. general that the identification of individuals is next to impossible. But such identification is not absolutely necessary to the success of civil suits. John Graham, the criminal lawyer, has expressed the opinion that our claim against the city rests on the same basis as suits for injuries caused by open manholes left on the sidewalks or in the public streets. "The occurrence of Saturday night makes me feel more earnestly that the convicted Chicago Anarchist ought not to hang. If our audience had been armed when the police fell upon them it would have been too much to expect that human nature would not have asserted itself in counter acts of violence. Then serted itself in counter acts of violence. The I and Mr. Shevitch and others would bay found ourselves under indictment just as the Chicago men did."

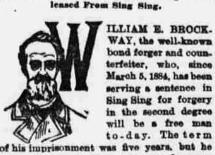
"Stephany's Forget Me Not."

CAPT. REILLYS DISMISSAL WILL BE



Introducing a Long-Felt " Want." BROCKWAY FREE AGAIN.

The Famous Counterfeiter and Forger Re-



terfeiter, who, since March 5, 1884, has been serving a sentence in Sing Sing for forgery in the second degree will be a free man to-day. The term

has only served three years and seven nonths, the remaining seventeen months naving been deducted from his sentence as ommutation for good behavior. Brockway, who is sixty-five years old, is a

commutation for good behavior.

Brockway, who is sixty-five years old, is a man of striking appearance on account of his height and extensive thinness, being 6 feet 134 inches tall. He has blue eyes, gray hair, and light complexion. He was bern in Connecticut and is an engraver by trade.

It was in 1850 that he first became a count of his exploits since that date would fill volumes. He has operated in all the principal cities of the United States, and in order to make himself more proficient in his art, he took a course in chamistry at Yale College, and afterwards took up the trades of printing and electrotyping and thoroughly mastered them.

The most important criminal undertaking in which Brockway ever engaged was the forging of \$204,000 United States Government 6 per cent, coupon bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, and a number of Treasury notes in 1880, in connection with Charles Smythe and James B. Doyle. The bonds and notes were found in Doyle's possession when he was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in 1881. Brockway and Smythe were arrested in Brooklyn by the United States District Court to thirty years' imprisonment. Brockway, however, made the offer if sentence was suspended in this case that he would deliver over to the authorities all the plates for forging bonds and notes and all the counterfeiting apparatus of every kind which he had in his possession, or of which he knew, and also to disclose to the authorities all schemes on foot to defraud the Government. Upon his carrying out this proposition to the satisfaction of the Court, Judge Benedict discharged him from custody with the understanding that if he were ever detected in another counterfeiting scheme against the Government the suppended sentence would go into effect immediately.

diately.

The particular crime for which he has just
The particular crime for which he has just The particular crims for which he has just been serving sentence was the forging of a number of Morris and Essex Railroad bonds. He was arrested for this in New York City on Nov. 10, 1883, pleaded guilty and was sentenced March 5, 1884, to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The portrait which is given of the notorious criminal is an excellent one, representing him as he looked in 1884, just before he was sent to Sing Sing.

O'BRIEN LEFT IN THE COLD.

His Name Not on the Eligible List for Chief of Election Bareau.

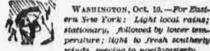
Secretary Lee Phillips, of the Civil-Service Examining Board, has sent to the Police Commissioners the names of three persons who are eligible for appointment as Chief of Bureau of Elections. The successful candidates are Edward Gilon. President of the Board of Assessora, P2.94 per cent.; Brig.-Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, a one-armed veteran, 91.82 per cent., and Richard E. Mott, Deputy Clerk of Common Council, 90.09 per cent. All three are war veterans and the Board, under the law of 1886, was obliged to give them the preference. There were seventeen persons examined, and if none of these are appointed other veterans names will be sent in. John J. O'Brien was rated highest in the examination, but he is irrevocably counted

Rahway's Firemen in Line

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WOLLD.] NEW BEUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 10 .- The first annual parade of the Rahway Fire Department took place this afternoon. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Daly and the Board of Aldermen from a stand on Main street. Visiting firemen were present from this city and Perth Amboy. A grand ball will be held in Washington Hall to night.

Mr. Hatch Thrown Down Stairs. Mr. Hatch, owner of the sloop yacht Fanita, which came in victorious in the recent race with the Ulidia around Long Island, had an attercation with the ticket-seller, in West Brighton, S. I., last night. According to eye-witnesses, Mr. Hatch was thrown down several steps and received serious injuries.

> Old Prob's Promises WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. - For Eust-



stationary, followed by lower tem-perature; 162ht to Fresh southerty scinds, verying to northzoesterty. The Rochester Lamp

arger sale than all other lamps added Bycaduray, near 20th st., 26 Warren Rochester Lamp Co., sole owners.

"Stephany's Ferget Me Not."

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN

GOV. HILL BACK AT ALBANY AND COMPL-DENT OF VICTORY IN NOVEMBER.

Republicans—They Sustain His Vote of the Crosby Bill — No Spinion to Offer Concerning Mr. Cleveland's Chances in 1888—Labor Wents Practical Measures.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- Gov. Hill was ound at the Executive Mansion this morning, having just returned from his last county fair this year. He said he had brushed the hayseed out of his hair and the country soil from his shoes, and was now ready to resume official business.

" Did you enjoy your visits to the cor fairs this year ?" asked THE EVENING WORLD orrespondent.

The Governor replied: "Yes, immen One sees a great deal of human pature at a county fair. While there are many jealousies and rivalries usually developed, nevertheless the farmers appear at their best at these annual gatherings, which are produc-tive of much benefit. Everywhere there were large audiences, in spite of much incless weather, and the people seemed greatly in-terested in the addresses and especially in all that was said pertaining to taxation. The farmers, as a class, are not making much

terested in the addresses and especially in all that was said pertaining to taxation. The farmers, as a class, are not making much money, and are consequently deeply concerned in whatever affects them pecuniarily. Henry George is evidently an interesting talker and is doing much toward getting the people to discuss elementary questions, and whether they agree with him or not he sets them to thinking. The country is safe when the people become accustomed to think and reason for themselves, instead of acting from prejudies or ignorance. It is, perhaps, better that they should reason upon the wrong side rather than not to think at all."

"What do the farmers think of the alleged temperance legislation of last winter?"

"They understand it all, and appraciate it at its true worth. It was replete with unsoundness, hypocrisy and false pretennes, and cannot be misled by claptrap. They believe in uniform excise laws and equal taxation. They were opposed to the Crosby bill because it was not uniform in its operation throughout the State, and only affected perticular localities. If high licence was good for New York City and Brocklyn, they think it was equality good for the reat of the State. The Legislature refused to make it uniform, and they believe it was properly veised. The Vedder hill, although expressly designed to secure their favor at the expense of large cities, overshot the mark and failed because unfairness was too transparent. They see no reason why license moneys or other proper local revenues, whether in the city or in country, should not be applied for local purpose instead of being divected to State objects. Whatever taxation by way of license notes or otherwise, the liquor traffic should properly bear, belongs to each locality granting the license and not to some other locality or to the State. They object to dividing their own local revenues, and they do not want to share those of the propositions, has ended the issue which was presented by these bills. It does not expressly pledge the party to re-cas

that the Republican party is not committed to the details of any measures. In view of their platform and this admission of ex. Mayor Low, when contrasted with all the hue and cry that has been made about these bills, I am tempted to remark: "What a fall was there, my countrymen." Besides, their inconsistences and insincerit; are more manifest when the Republicans have already renominated, or are about to renominate Senator Worth in Brooklyn, and Senator McMillas in Buffalo, who, in spite of the instructions of a party cancus, refused to support either of these measures. Senator Ooggeshall, who voted against the Orosby bill, has also been renominated. The Republicans are evidently trying to ride both horses, and will neither win back the Prohibitionists nor satisfy the liberal element in their own party. The farmers are neither fanatics, nor are they indifferent to their own business interests. There are so many of them engaged in producing barley, own and rye, raising hops and cultivating respectively and grape raising regions public santiment is fast crystallizing in favor of a liberal or equitable excise law rigidly enforced. The republicans will find that they have made a serious mistake in attempting to make political capital out of their so-called temperannel legislation. There are thousands and tens of thousands of good citizens engaged in these industries, as well as Republican hotel owners and hotel keepers. Republican restaurant keepers and Republican brewers, whose occupations are in juriously affected by this unjust legislation, and it is believed that they will win this fall to protect their own business interests."

"Which party do you think will win this fall?"

"Democrats will win, because they have a common the common the fall of the first place, they have decreased. In the first place, they have decreased. In the first place, they have fall ?"

"Which party do you think will win this fall?"

"The Democrats will win, because they deserve success. In the first place, they have the best ticket. Their candidates are capable, honest and popular. Secretary of Sinte Cook—or, as everybody familiarly calle him, 'Fred'Cook—is one of the head men in the Statu and a very popular official, He was a poor German boy who came to this country to seek fortune and by his own industry and ability, unaided by influence or powerful friends, has made a deserved reputation as a successful business man. The others upon the ticket were all poor boys who had no rich or influential fathers to aid them, and may all be said to be self-made men. I have no critisism to offer as to the candidacy of Col. Grant, except to say that the nomination would never have been made except to retrieve the blunder which the Republican Senste made last winter in refusing to confirm him as a Quarantine Commissioner. His nomination was an attempt to extricate their party from the awkward position where their foolish Senators had placed

The Rochester Lamp

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"Stophany's Forget Mo Not."